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The last quarter of the financial year is ending on a very high note for the National Development Agency. As Secretariat to the Presidential Civil Society Organisations Dialogue, we have covered six provinces: Northern Cape, Free State, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, North West and Limpopo. This edition reports statistics of the four initial provinces, the next edition will report on Mpumalanga, Gauteng and the remaining provinces, i.e. Kwa Zulu Natal and the Western Cape; and ultimately we will also report on the National Summit. Unfortunately, statistics for the Limpopo province, which held the first of these dialogues, were not captured. These provincial dialogues lead up to the National Summit, to be hosted by the President, which will hear out the sector and find ways to better support, guide and regulate the sector. The process has not only been enlightening, but also fulfilling, seeing ordinary civilians with so much passion for

serving and improving the livelihood of their communities, and addressing social ills to build a better nation. We are grateful for the participation of the sector, the actual CSOs who attended and our partners: Premiers offices in the provinces, Department of Social Development, NEDLAC and the National Lotteries Commission.

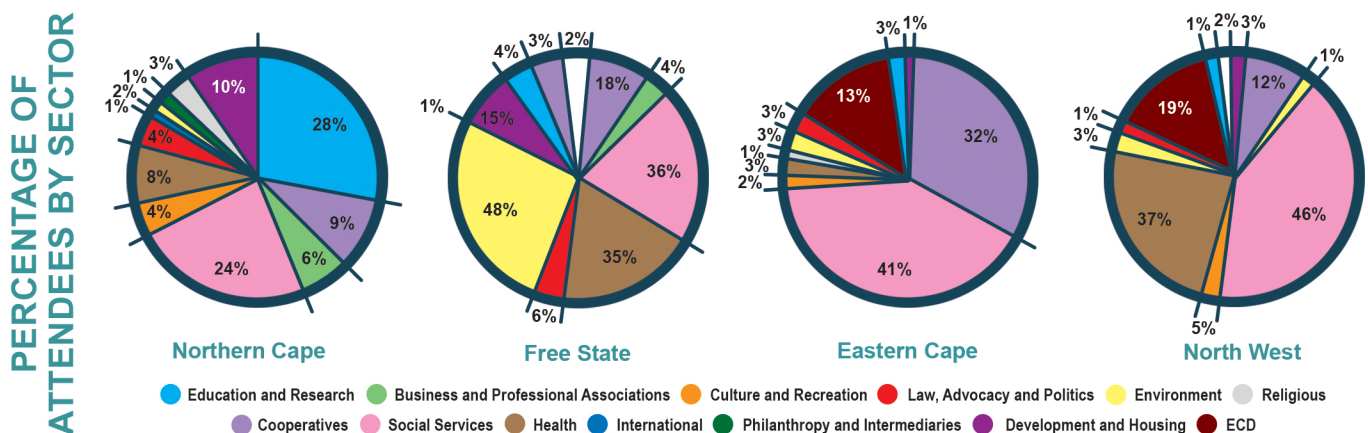
We are looking forward to ending this year on a high note, as we start planning the work to be done in the next financial year. The new year allows us to inwardly and critically analyse our organisation and the impact of our services – we will work closer with community-based programmes that are articulated by the community to provide community services.

Yours in development,
Mrs Thamo Mzobe
Chief Executive Officer



Mrs Thamo Mzobe
Chief Executive Officer

In brief, the tables below indicate some critical statistics of the participation at the CSO dialogues:



THE 25 YEARS
REVIEW OF SERVICE DELIVERY
PERFORMANCE:
1994 – 2018

The period of April 2019 will denote the 25th anniversary of the advent of democracy in South Africa.

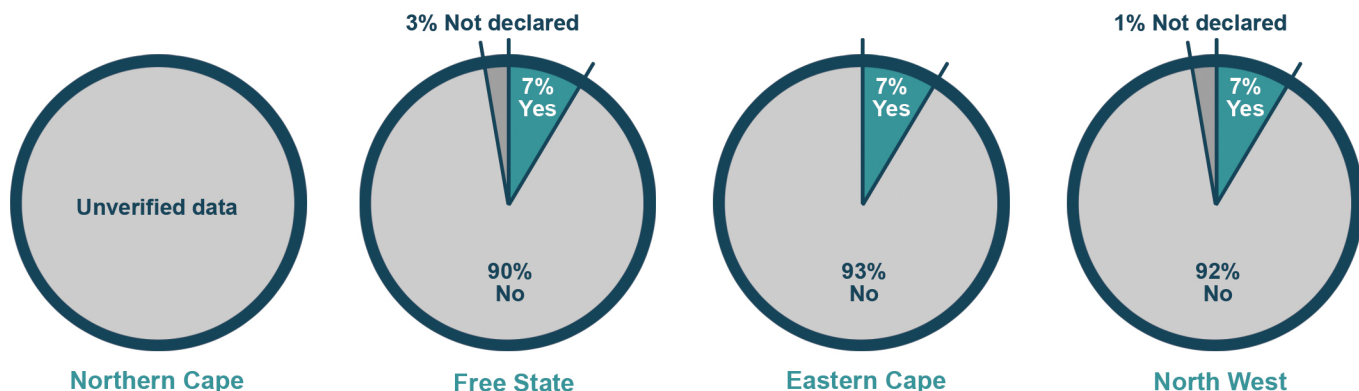
MID-1990s

1995

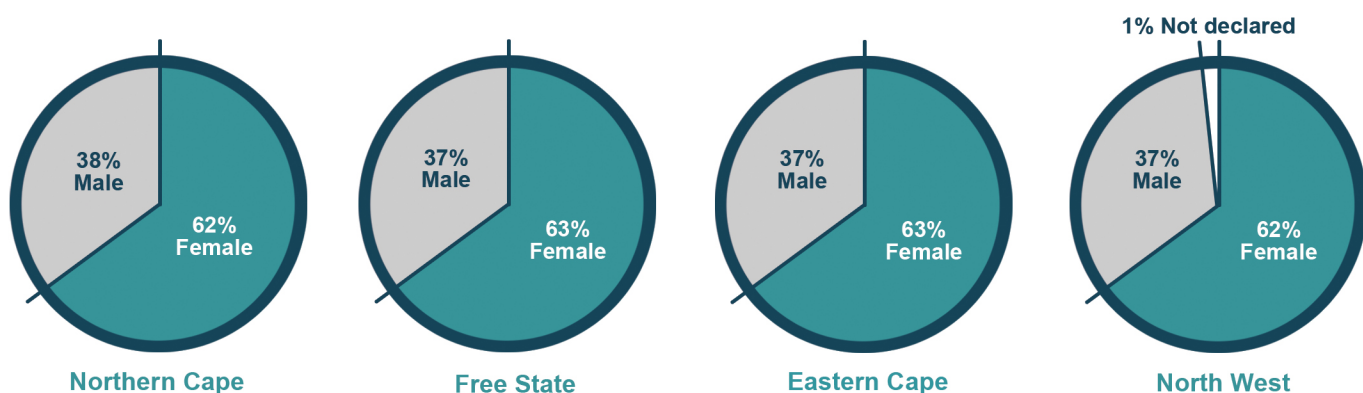
The formation of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) that had worked towards policy creation for the democratic era and laid the basis for much-needed development programmes in the country.

The precursor of the National Development Agency (NDA), the Transitional National Development Trust (TNDT) was established to support civil society. The first commitment of R50-million was made by government towards the establishment of the TNDT, and this was matched by a further R75 million by the European Union (EU). The TNDT's mandate was defined as the financing of CSOs while government investigated a long-term solution to partnering with CSOs to alleviate poverty and advance the RDP.

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDEES WITH DISABILITIES



PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ATTENDEES



The National Development Agency Joins Forces With Provincial Government To Host CSO Dialogues



1998

The NDA Act 108 was promulgated in November 1998. NDA reported to the Executive Authority of the Department of Finance but was later transferred to the Department of Social Development.

2002

NDA approved projects worth R204 003 422, guided by the Statistics South Africa Poverty Report.

1996

An Advisory Committee was appointed to advise the Deputy President on institutional arrangements between government and civil society. The Committee recommended, among other things, that a new institution dedicated to grant-making be established to open its doors to the public in 1999.

2001

NDA had R221.1 million in funds available to commit to projects. The NDA set about forging stronger relationships and partnerships with the relevant ministries and government departments, public entities, private-sector corporations and development-sector agencies in its formative years.

President Cyril Ramaphosa during his inaugural 2018 State of the Nation Address committed to a Social Sector Summit to strengthen the engagement and interface between the state and civil society. The National Development Agency (NDA), an agency of the government responsible for working with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to deal with poverty and its main causes, is appointed as the Secretariat for the National Steering Committee that will be responsible for planning provincial Social Sector Dialogues which will culminate in the National Summit.

CSOs play an important role in communities through their social activism. Since 1994, many civil society organisations have also played an oversight role over democratic institutions and in ensuring vulnerable South Africans assert their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution. The 2012 World Economic Forum justly identified the wide-ranging roles of CSOs under the following key divisions: watchdogs, advocates, experts, capacity builders, incubators, representatives, citizenship champions, solidarity supports, and definer of standards. As such, functional CSOs are considered important agents of democratisation and have been evolving in impactful and dynamic ways. The role of CSOs are prevalently linked with the promotion of democracy, good governance and

development. Thus, CSOs according to Charities Aid Foundation Southern Africa, "are imperative as a space for the building of identity in a world where citizens feel that they have little control over their circumstances and where the nation state becomes too big for its citizens and too small in relation to the global world order."

The NDA in the nine provinces is working with the Office of the Premiers, provincial Departments of Social Development and the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) to facilitate Provincial Social Sector Dialogues. The provincial dialogues seek to improve the interface between government and civil society by addressing the challenges that CSOs face. The provincial dialogues are held under the theme: **"Strengthening partnership with the social sector towards poverty alleviation."**

A critical challenge currently facing government, and the social sector, is that there is currently no formal fixed engagement mechanism for the state and civil society. The provincial dialogues will lead to the national summit and will therefore move towards a social compact between the state and civil society, focusing on building a sustainable relationship between the state and social partners.

CSOs in the provincial dialogues are engaging in progressive discussions with provincial governments regarding mechanisms for the attainment of the resolutions in the following focus areas:

- 1) **Resource mobilisation**
- 2) **Fragmentation in the regulatory framework**
- 3) **Transformation of the sector**
- 4) **Capacity support for the sector**

The call for a Social Sector Summit resonates with government's commitment to achieve greater social cohesion in line with the objectives of the Constitution and Outcome 14, which seeks to strengthen nation building. Through the provincial dialogues and ultimately the National Social Sector Summit, government and all social partners will be able to commit to fundamental values of democracy, openness and participation with the aim of building social cohesiveness and empowering CSOs to participate in shaping policies. These dialogues will create platforms for CSOs to access relevant information and for the state to support the Organisations that add value to the development of our country.

Chief Operations Officer appointed

Mrs Susan Loveness Khumalo has joined the National Development Agency as the Chief Operations Officer. She has over 20 years' experience in public sector programme planning, implementation, monitoring as well as public policy development and implementation. She gained the experience whilst working at the Department of Social Development and the Office of the Premier in Mpumalanga, where she held various portfolios such as Senior Manager for Macro Policy and Planning, Deputy Director for Research and Information Management amongst others. Mrs Khumalo holds a Bachelor of Social Science, a Bachelor of Arts Honours in Demography and an MSc in Development Planning. In this role, Mrs Khumalo will oversee the operations of the NDA's CSO development programme.



Mrs Susan Khumalo

21 000 proposals received and only 7 000 processed, an illustration of the magnitude of the demand and supply for the funds of the NDA. A total of 1822 projects in all 9 provinces were supported in the 2000-2003 period.

2003

NDA designed an integrated capacity-building programme to reinforce and provide organisational support to the civil society sector. A total of 33 797 members of staff of CSOs from 23 549 CSOs were capacitated in this programme in all the 9 provinces in the country.

2013

2002 NDA transfer to the Department of Social Development (DSD) was formally concluded with the amendment to the Act. NDA offices were established in all nine provinces to decentralise activities and begin the process of being closer to where the needs existed.

2005 Heralded a new beginning for the NDA. The key task was to institute a strategy that would go beyond disbursing grants to include research, capacity building and dialogue.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

There has been much talk about the Fourth Industrial Revolution (popularly known as Industry 4.0) lately. The South African government, through President Ramaphosa's 2019 State of The Nation Address (SONA), has outlined the need for government services and strategic planning to be aligned with the changing world associated with the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The Minister of Finance, when delivering the Budget Speech, also allocated money to allow sectors such as education to begin preparations for the Fourth Industrial Revolution by globalizing our education system and introducing technical schools. It seems that the Fourth Industrial Revolution is inevitable and South Africa must prepare itself.

"In line with our Framework for Skills for a Changing World, we are expanding the training of both educators and learners to respond to emerging technologies including the internet of things, robotics and artificial intelligence..." President Ramaphosa at the 2019 SONA.

For those who have been fortunate enough to have been part of presentations at forums such as the World Economic Forum, technology exhibitions and conferences and even government consultations on technology, the Fourth Industrial Revolution promises gains in scientific knowledge, human health, economic growth, social development and many more sectors. Unfortunately, this is not the case for most people around South Africa, the prospect of a future in which robots and computers can perform many human jobs is a source of profound personal concern. The Fourth Industrial Revolution poses as a threat to development rather than igniting it.

The National Development Agency (NDA) as a government agency tasked with the responsibility of poverty eradication takes these concerns seriously. It is the view of the agency that every technology wave must ultimately produce more jobs, rather than destroying and should deliver important gains, from higher living standards and life expectancy to productivity and economic growth. Many in South Africa (including trade unions) fear that the change in technology may be so fast and so vast, and its

impact so uneven and disruptive, that it may threaten not only individual livelihoods but the stability of society itself.

In a report compiled by Deloitte, after conducting a study on the sentiments of certain sectors on the Fourth Industrial Revolution, they found that most executives in South Africa are optimistic about the society that will be created by the Fourth Industrial Revolution in South Africa, but not as optimistic as their global counterparts. Only 72 percent believe that Industry 4.0 will lead to more social and economic equality and stability, compared with 87 percent of executives globally who carry this sentiment about the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The other 28 percent of South African executives (compared with 13 percent globally) stood out for their belief that the Fourth Industrial Revolution will bring social upheavals and increased income inequality among the highest degree predicting such consequences globally.

The views expressed through the study conducted by Deloitte and the fact that government only recently began indicating direction and response to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, indicates an urgent need for a South African dialogue around what this phenomenon will mean for South Africa and particularly our socio-economic development. Despite the fact that the transformative power of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is global, the discussions around this need to be localised because the final local form we will experience will have to be uniquely South African.

The discussions and expressions of concern have been centred on technology advancement and introduction of robotics and not necessarily on the social effect of Industry 4.0, meaning we have to reimagine and plan for the socio-economic impact. Government, social and private sectors need to start progressive discussions and plans of action that will enable South Africa to prepare itself for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. As a country, we need to ensure that our economy, health system, education, social sector and other key industries get maximum benefit from the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

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2016/17

A total of 777 co-operatives benefited to the amount of R175 414 336,76.

2017/18

A total number of 556 co-operatives benefited from SASSA procurement through linkages by the NDA for the total amount of R105 020 771.



Since the start of its full operation in 2000, the NDA's agenda was to focus on the implementation of developmental projects that supported Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), to eradicate poverty and the strengthening of institutional capacity of CSOs, and to provide quality services to the poor.

GRANT FUNDING

Over the 16-year period of the NDA's existence, the Agency has managed to provide direct grant funding support of over

R2 billion